SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... 80 50 SUNDAY, Per Yest 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 88 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 76 Postage to foreign countries added.

Class Mail Matter.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Penrose as a Reformer.

The machine Republicans of Pennsylvania have borrowed a job lot of reform principles; and with them and a free use of Mr. ROOSEVELT's name they hope to overcome the coalition of Lincoln Republicans and Democrats.

What fellowship has reform with the Hon. BOIES PENROSE? Did Pennsylvania, cheered on by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration, spit and stamp upon these same bosses last year only to take them to her bosom this year? Has the Hon. Boies Penrose repented and been converted? His gang of political wolves is lapping up the sincere milk of reform with an edifying pretence of thirst and enjoyment, but are they the diameter of one undivided millionth of a hair of Queen MAR less lupine, predatory and reform hating than they were last year?

Mr. ROOSEVELT, reform-and PEN-ROSE! If the Hon, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY could revisit the glimpses of the moon, what an emphatic humorous droop of his left eyelid would testify his appreciation of the jest.

The Redemption of New Hampshire

Is there no Republican but WINSTON CHURCHILL who can redeem New Hampshire? Are there no native sons wise and good enough to lead in the work of reform? Must Mr. CHURCHILL be summoned from his country seat at Cornish, when WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, grown gray in the State's service but as nimble of wit as ever and as fiery in resolution to bring in the political millennium, might be drafted for the purpose? The secrets of the State House at Concord no man knows better than the Sage of Warner. It seems parlous to prefer an author to a statesman wise as the serpent and resourceful as the fox.

Young Mr. CHURCHILL is comparatively a newcomer in New Hampshire His knowledge of its politics is literary rather than practical. It is true he has been a member of the Legislature for two terms, but primarily for the production of copy. St. Louis claims him. He was born there as short a time ago as 1871, and much of his fame as a toiler at the great American novel is associated with the Mississippi valley. In New Hampshire, as the Squire of Cornish, he has lost touch with Missouri, but unmistakably he is a carpetbagger as a political quantity.

Nevertheless, Mr. CHURCHILL is hailed as the great deliverer by a Republican sonorous call to duty they review his latest novel and put their standard in his hands. They say:

" Discontent with existing conditions is wide spread among all classes of our citizens, who deenly feel the humiliation of submission to a despotism self-seeking, arrogant and utterly un American. The people of New Hampshire desire to govern elves. We call on you to lead them in their struggle again to take the reins of government in their own hands."

The grateful and expectant novelist accepts the commission. He tells them that he has at heart "the perpetuation of the principles of American government," and "for this reason alone" is willing to become their candidate. Neither Dr. GALLINGER nor CY SULLOWAY has been consulted, nor the members of the well manned Legislature in New Hampshire, who are practical politicians according to their lights. A literary man has never solicited their support before for the highest office in the State, and Mr. CHURCHILL's struggle with the machine should be curious enough to enliven the dog days. But how consumedly jealous the other literary fellows will be! The author of the ----, for instance!

Would a Moslem Uprising Be For-.midable?

It is incredible that Sir EDWARD GREY. the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, should not have had grounds more serious than he divulged for the solemn warning uttered by him on Thursday night in the House of Commons, that the recent attack on English soldiers in Egypt was but a symptom of the fanaticism already aroused among Moslems in north Africa and threatening to spread throughout the Moslem world. There is no doubt that the simultaneous preaching of a Jehad, or holy war, throughout Moslem lands might give certain European countries, and especially England, a good deal of trouble. Lut there is little reason to fear that an uprising would be concerted or would

have lasting results. Soon spent was the ardor which under the early Caliphs, drove forth the converted Arabs in an irresistible tide of conquest through Syria, Persia, Egypt and north Africa. Since then disintegration, the impossibility of prolonged and faithful cooperation, has been the distinguishing mark of the history of Islam. Not half a century had passed after the death of the Prophet when a first and irremediable split was caused in the ranks of his followers by the revolt against ALI, his cousin and son-inlaw, a split which endures to this day in the division between the Shiites, who dominate Persia, and the Sunnites, who for the most part acknowledge the with stone fences? Marry, not they. Caliphal authority of the Ottoman Sul- | Do they even drink the wine of the countan. We say for the most part, because try? Not at all. What is the wine of with purchases. The allowance he made that authority is not recognized by the the country? The concentrated and her for household expenses was square-

Sultan of Morocco, who professes to be descendant of MOHAMMED and who s accepted by his subjects as the Comnander of the Faithful. Even when the Abbassid Caliphate of Bagdad was at the height of its power a fugitive member of the deposed Ommyad dynasty founded what was to become an independent Caliphate in Spain, and later a pretended descendant of the Prophet's daughter FATIMA established a rival Caliphate in Egypt. But for their intestine divisions the Moslems would have taken Constantinople many centuries before 1453, and But for their congenital incapacity for concord they could have averted the quick recovery by the Christians of most of the Iberian Peninsula after the downfall of the Caliphate of Cordova. The Afghan conquerors of Hindustan were continually exposed to attack at the hands of their kinsmen and coreligionists on their northwestern frontier, and under our own eyes southwest Arabia is racked with civil war.

If zealous cooperation in a holy war proved impracticable when Islam possessed independent sovereigns qualified for leadership by their record and their power, how is a concerted Jehad possible now, when from Samarkand to Cairo and from the Bay of Bengal to the Atlantic there are but three Moslem potentates even nominally autonomous? Of these, one, the Ottoman Sultan, could be ousted from his capital to-morrow by a British fleet; the absorption of a second, the Sultan of Morocco, by France would at this moment be well under way but for Emperor WILLIAM's interposition, while nothing but the rival claims of Russia and England for ascendency in his territory keeps the third, the Shah of Persia, propped upon his tottering throne. Which of these three pseudo sovereigns could by setting up his standard rekindle the fury of the Moslem world and inspire it with a hope of victory? War is waged now with science and with money; with neither the one nor the other would the hosts of Islam

be supplied. Of course a revolt of Islam in Egypt and India, in Algeria and Tunis, in Samarkand, Bokhara, Khokand, Khiva and Merv might impose upon Great Britain, France and Russia a deplorable wise of blood and treasure. The desperate resistance of ABD-EL-KADER long neld the French at bay in northern Africa the Indian mutiny of 1857 shook to its foundations the slow reared fabric of British rule; repeated defeats were inflicted on the Russians in Turkestan till at last Khiva fell and the resistance of the Tekke-Turkomans was broken down by SKOBELEFF; the Mahdist rebellion, upheld by the Khalifa ABDULLAHI, long cut off the Khedive of Egypt from his Sudanese dominions. Nobody would underrate the trouble and expense that would be caused by such demonstrations of Moslem bigotry and ferocity.

We may take comfort, however, from the thought that they have always been suppressed in the end and have never been simultaneous. Even were Moslem cooperation possible, it would simply provoke a counter conjunction of the three Powers immediately concerned. As it happens, events have already paved the way for a defensive combination on the part of Great Britain, France and Russia. About the willingness of Great Britain and France on the one hand, or of France and Russia on the other, to act together were they both threatened by a There should now be as little doubt that through the influence of France, their common friend, Russia and England would be prompted to make common cause against a common enemy. The time has gone by when the stirrers of a Moslem upheaval in India could count upon the covert, if not the overt, support of Russia. The alliance with Japan put an end to England's apprehension of danger from that source.

The worst thing that could happen to the Moslems would be the preaching of a holy war. The reply would be a new Crusade, which would annihilate the last remnants of independent Islam.

Where Is the Sea Serpent?

It is a dull season on the coast of New Jersey. The crabs are not biting. The eels are asleep in the eel grass of the Shrewsbury and refuse to be awakened by the light at the bow. The weakfish in Barnegat Bay are weak, both in numbers and in size. The mosquitoes at Bay Head hide their diminished heads under their wings and sing softly "Waitin' at the church." Yet the trains and the boats that convey men, women and myriads of children to and from the Jersey resorts are deeply laden at every trip. Why is the dulness? What has fallen upon the sands by the sea?

The hotel keepers mourn, for no longer can the dread secret be kept. The Sea Serpent has disappeared. He has not been sighted even through Cap'n TOMMY WARDELL'S spyglass or through many other captains whiskey glasses. The show swimmers at Seabright boldly swim out to the fish pounds and back. They laugh the slim dogfish to scorn, for they have never held enough to make them mistake him for the great grandfather of his kind. They know a skate when they see one, provided it is not their own.

The brethren at Ocean Grove yearn is vain for the apparition of Behemoth and utter futile quotations of "Even from out thy slime the monsters of the deep are made." There are, no monsters of the deep there, except the Asbury Park fishing schooner. Not even a whale heaves anything in sight. One was reported to have blown off Sandy Hook last week, but it is now believed that the blowing was really done by the reporter. And still the question is asked and flies from mouth to mouth: "What has be-

come of the Sea Serpent?" But soft! The answer is after all not difficult to find. Let any student of sociology meander among the wet ways along the beach from the Highlands to Point Pleasant and observe what manner of drinks is now popular. Do men slake their thirst in these summer times

demoralized juice of the apple, that fragrant and pungent liquor known to all men as Jersey lightning.

Even the Jerseyman himself, or at any rate that portion of him which dwells along the rim of the sea, has become contaminated by city habits. He no longer swallows the flaming vigor of Apple Jack. He has become a demnition libational product. He has departed from the way of nature and has disguised himself with a shallow vencer of culture. His pitiful weakness, cooperating with a fondness for that which comes from oversea, has driven Apple Jack back toward Freehold, Englishtown, Turkey and Manalapan. The Sea Serpent can neither see it nor smell it. He has lost his bearings. He cannot find the Jersey coast. Thus by our imitative indulgence in drinks popular in the British Isles "We have Scotched the snake, not killed it."

But there are signs of a coming reac tion against the smoke flavored beverage of the clansmen. Returning rye casts its shadow before. When the city man discards the British importation and once more takes to his bosom-or thereabout the native product, the habitant and frequenter of the salt marshes of Jersey will return to his Apple Jack, and the Sea Serpent will scent the battle afar off and cry "Ha, ha!" His day will come again when men get off the highball wagon and live with the sure thing.

The Conspiracy Section. Judge HoLT's opinion in the sugar repate cases is remarkable for its conclusion, that "to claim that the agreement to give a rebate is a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment when the actual giving it is an offence only punishable by a fine seems to me too subtle a disinction of criminal law."

Judge SMITH MCPHERSON did not think so in the Kansas City cases when he sentenced THOMAS and TAGGART, the brokers, to terms of imprisonment for obtaining rebates for merchants from railroad companies. Attorney-General Moopy, realizing that the practice of giving and receiving rebates could never be stopped by fining the offenders, examined the Federal statutes for some means of circumventing the rebaters. He found that Section 5440 of the Revised Statutes provided:

" If two or more persons conspire either to con mit any offence against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspi the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment not more than two years."

If a violation of the Elkins rebate law was an "offence against the United States," Section 5440 seemed to be applicable to the procuring of rebates through a secret agreement. At any rate, the Attorney-General obtained a conviction under it, and the defendants were duly sentenced to terms of imprisonment. An appeal was taken in he Kansas City cases to the United States Supreme Court, and in course of time there will be a decision of far reaching importance in construing the conspiracy section. Should Mr. Moony's contention be sustained none of the rebate conspirators will be safe unless they can plead the statute of limitations. As regards future violations of the El-Moslem holy war there can be no doubt. kins law the conspiracy section feed not be invoked again, for at the last session of Congress imprisonment was restored to the penalty clause.

The Scale of Justice.

Among the too enthusiastic celebrators of the nation's birthday in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx were 401 luckless men and boys who gave expression to their patriotism by firing pistols where the police saw and arrested them. Thursday the 401 were arraigned before the City Magistrates, each in the court for the district in which he was arrested. The offence charged against each was the same, and the circumstances in all the cases may be assumed to have been similar. It is interesting to compare the punishments inflicted on lawbreakers of this class by the

various Magistrates.	This is the record:
, Court.	Fine Imposed
West Chester	
Essex Market	16
Yorkville	
West Side	
Harlem	
In each court the acc	cused were deprived

of the weapons they had used, these being confiscated and turned over to the police property clerk, by whom they will be sold at auction. The Magistrate sitting in the Harlem court considered the loss of the property sufficient punishment for the persons arraigned before him. Naturally, some violators of the law deserved heavier punishments than others, but it is obvious that the distinction lay between individual cases and not between prisoners arrested in different court districts.

The police frequently allege that the Magistrates do not assist them in their efforts to enforce the laws. Such complaints are seldom justified. Yet the discrepancies between the punishments inflicted for similar offences by various Magistrates are often very great. In nothing have they been illustrated more strikingly than in the cases of Fourth of July offenders. The weakness of a system that makes an offender liable to a ten dollar fine on one side of the street and to no fine on the other is plain. A hard and fast schedule of fines may be neither desirable nor practicable, but the inequalities revealed in the table printed above are ridjeulous in the

Governor Coss of Maine has enforced the prohibitory law with the uttermost zeal and intensity. Is that the reason why the Dirigo Drys won't indorse him?

extreme.

Will a suit lie against a trading stamp company for alienating the affections of a wife? A Philadelphian arrested for nonsupport pleaded that his wife was a victim of the trading stamp habit and refused to buy her supplies at a store where he had an account because stamps were not given dered on superfluous groceries with which she received stamps of many colors, con vertible into parlor furniture, chromos and

The defendant arrested for non-support convinced the Court that his home was being filled with food in bags and cans which could not be eaten, and that additions were being made to the congestion every day. On the sideboard when he left the house to answer to the heinous charge were assembled: Thirteen pounds of coffee six of tes, fourteen of cocos and ten of rice, twelve packages of desicoated docosnut, fifteen cans of peas, eleven of corn and five of baked beans, and a twenty-five pound hag of sugar, not to speak of missellaneous things in bulk and by the gross for which trading stamps are given. After reading the entire list the prisoner at the ber said: "I have an account at a store which doesn't give trading stamps, but my wife passes it by for the places that hand out the stamps." The Magistrate was overcome by the revelation. "You're more sinned against than sinning," he said gently You have my deepest sympathy. You ere discharged

The profound legal question of damage for alienation, though the defendant be soulless corporation and not a biped, is suggested by the element ruling of Magie-trate Kochesspances of Philadelphia.

Colonel LUMPEIN withdraws as candidate for Senator. Leaves THAMAN unopposed,—Charles ton despatch.

Withdraws into what thinner, more incorporeal, more viswless air? A ghost is laid. A wraith fades. A spook disappears. For a week or two this creature of the Dispensary imagination, this Happy Valley myth, did indeed seem to be trying faintly to be a Poltergeist, to knock and thump and rattle and make an unjoyful noise. Now even the imagined and subsective noise is gone. No more the whiskey of Happy Valley raises the sound and

thinks it sees the sight. "With the Brownies and the nixies, With the trolls and the pixies. With Jack o' Lentern pumpkin,

Goes LUMPEUL" BEN TILLMAN unopposed? Then he's an mbappy man.

If John M. Harlan of Chicago isn't to be made chairman of the enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission there is getting to be a rather wide-spread misapprehension on the subject.—Beston Haraid.

Don't you mean JAMES S.? It's the duty and pleasure of the Hon. JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN to run for Mayor of Chicago so ong as he lasts.

s it imperiment to ask how LESLIE MORTHUM LW. Secretary of the Treasury and high priest ad-patter, likes the Iowa situation?—Springfield

"MORTIMER"! We shall hear of JOHN JEFFERSON and JOHN QUIGG ADAMS next. The Springfield Republican knows Mr. SHAW's middle name perfectly well, yet with impotent malice "calls him out" of it.

When Two Cent Pestage With England Will

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your correspondents this morning asserts that we should have a two cent letter rate to England. Why hould Upole Sam subsidize correspondence Great Britain or any other foreign nation? Why should we add to our already too large postal denoit and put off indefinitely the day of the to one cent letter rate!

The case of the Philippines is no precedent for such a step. As our dependency they are entitled ratement to a domestic letter rate with us. This licy pursued by other nations toward their

Your correspondent quotes the enormous volum of our traffic with Great Britain as a reason for reducing the letter rate. This traffic has flour-ished under the present system, and it is very unlikely that the proposed change would materially affect our export trade. Moreover, if this ar affect our export trade. Moreover, if this ar rangement were made with England it would nat urally be made with France, Germany, Italy an the other Powers of Europe. Thus our postal deficit would grow larger and larger and would have to be met by the taxpayers of the nation.

When the cost of transporting the mails is so reduced that the Postal Union can establish a univer rate to England. The proposition which so "en-thuses" your correspondent probably emanates nothing better than a political alliance between these two great commercial rivals.

PAUL VERNON SCRANTON, Pa., July 5.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not seek to rob "T. G." of a jot of the enjoyment he now akes either in his contemplations or in the exer cise of his profound instincts; but is he entirely sure that these profound instincts are anything ore than the promptings of human vanity, sai to be the strongest of all the passions, or, rather, a bunching of all the passions, in the garb of human business, a desire for the extension of the life he now enjoys, the only life of which he has any knowledge, but which he affects to despise. That, at any rate, is the conclusion reached so far as i have observed in the writings of modern thinkers. and so far as either philosophy or science has

and so far as either philosophy or scretce has indicated up to date.

I, too, have passed three score and ten, and though I have accomplished nothing to brag of and have perhaps suffered no more than others of my age and environment. I look forward to the nevitable Nirvana (absorption into the schem of nature like a drop of rain in the ocean) with a serenity, not to say joy, not exceeded by that o any Christian in his anticipation of an eternal material life—for an immaterial existence is simply unthinkable and impossible. There may be eternal life, but it is not individual, only potential, as a vast reservoir from which individual life in its myriad forms is drawn. C. HUNT. ROOKLYN, July 6.

Cleaning Our Own House.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If one sixth he space devoted to the railroad smash in England were given by the press to the wrecks that have occurred during the past year on certain Western and Southwestern roads certain companies migh begin to overhaul their systems and perhaps end what seems to many criminal negligence. Thirty were killed on one notorious road last fall,

nd only the names of three New Yorkers and a brief account reached New York. The next month the same road killed ten and the news occupied eas apace than a local dog fight. J. J. RADE.

An Amiable Child's Grave Neglected.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to direct the attention of THE SUN's readers to the and condition of neglect to which the little grave of the "ward of the city" at Claremont has fallen. The monument is defaced, the urn that surmounts it is chipped, and the cover of the urn is gone, while he grass within the enclosure is uncut and choked with tall weeds.

In its present state it would seem to be less me morial to "an amiable child" than to the neglec and indifference of the city authorities. NEW YORK, July 6.

Searcher for Absolute Zero.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is mean by "degrees absolute"? Where can the scale be found that indicates such temperatures as your learned oppression lents quote? "Smith & Wesson" bombard us with such figures as 278 degrees cent grade or 465 degrees Fahrenheit. Every centigrade or Fahrenheit scale I ever laid eyes upon, must have been "sawed off" at both ends before I got within range. I notice there is something in Rob ert Jay's problem that appeals to the "savants." NEW YORK, July 6.

Division of Labor

From the New York Dramatic Mirror From the New York Dram: the Mirror.

Two clergymen, one a very stalwart and muscular Christian, the other a frail little man, went for a sail at Brighton, accompanied by an old sait, When they were some distance out at sea the wind commenced to blow a gale, so the sailor hauled down the sheet and said: "Now one of you gents and me will have to take to the oars to get her home." The muscular Christian said: "Very well, my friend will row and I will pray." "No, no," responded the sailor, "you row; let the little 'un ided the sailor, "you row; let the little 'un

Not Inviting. Vegetarian—You want to go back to nature, Prodigal—Yes: but the trouble is that she doesn't kill the fatted calf. SAN FRANCISCO'S INSURANCE.

Call for a Censure of the Unjust and TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: letter in your issue of July 4 touches a raw spot in San Francisco's grievous troubles which ought to quicken every business man in the country to some helpful effort directer toward an amelioration of the diagraceful

and unnecessary suffering of the commercial and their dependent interests in the city by the Golden Gate. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the conflagration for a fairly accurate judgment to be formed as to the intentions of the surance companies regarding their loss understand, give indications of meetir their losses fairly, squarely and as promptly as the tremendous difficulties of adjustment will admit. Others seem to have decided that the longer they can put off the day of settlement the more they will save out of

their losses.

There is no doubt that by deliberately under our postponing their adjustments, under one subterfuge or another, and so wearing out the patience and remaining resources of the insured, these companies will effect settlements on a basis very favorable to themselves but iniquitously unjust to the insured. That these companies should thus get away with their stolen goods without punishment would be a perpetual shame to the business com-munities of other cities. We cannot tell when our turn may come, and one dark day we may be appealing to other cities to help us enforce justice from the insurance compaying premiums sufficiently remunerative for the acquisition of huge surpluses, pre-sumably set aside for just such emergencies

Now is the time, therefore, for prompt and vigorous action to be taken by New York, Boston, Chicago and other great communi-ties with the view of compelling these de-faulting companies to disgorge the assets which the merchants of the country have built up for them, and so give San Francisco

a chance to go ahead.'
The time has come for such organisations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York and similar institutions in other cities to take a hand it the matter and demand that justice be done. The time has come for the press of the country to turn on the current and direct its mighty power toward San Francisco. The time has come for every commercial interest in the land—and to start the fight no higher notive need be appealed to than that of selfinterest-to unite in exacting a square deal

for San Francisco.

I have personal knowledge of several mer chants in New York who would gladly cancel their policies in every insurance company which in the San Francisco matter has shown indications of intentional dilatoriness. doubtful compromise or technical trickery on which they can base such action with the minimum of risk of doing injustice to any particular company. The data should be collected and condensed by the representa-tives of the press on the spot, and should be widely disseminated by the newspapers and commercial institutions, so that merchants all over the country could in self-protection revise their insurance lists, pruning out such companies as might, in the light of the San Prancisco experience, be fairly considered poor risks from the point of view of collec-tion in the event of fire. Merchant. NEW YORK, July 5.

MANCHURIA.

A Good Parming Country, but by No Means Flowing With Milk and Honey. From the Journal of the American Asiatio

As a general proposition it may be said that the Chinese business men will, under existing conditions, continue to transact the bulk of the business of Manchuria, assuming that they are allowed a free hand. Foreigners may bring capital or goods in un-limited quantities, but the Chinese will conduct the details of barter and trade with the consumer. Foreigners may cooperate or divide profits with them: they may operate through them, but for the present, and no prospects of material change in the near future, the Chinese business men of Manchuria will continue to do the business. As of the Japanese business man will, of course.

With an estimated population of 20,000,000 to 80,000,000 in Manchuria, and with large areas of fertile lands yet to be taken up by Chinese

to 80,000,000 in Manchuria, and with large areas of fertile lands yet to be taken up by Chinese from the overorowded provinces of the vast Celestial Empire; with one man required to till an average of five acres, and a growing demand for foreign manufactured necessities, the Manchurian market promises to increase ateadily in importance.

Judging from inquiries, some Americans imagine Manchuria to be a land fabulously rich in gold, fine furs and silks of rare beauty, a land of unknown wealth now for the first time to be opened to the outside world as the result of the late war between Japan and Russia. Manchuria is a good farming country, to China proper a sort of American out West," and equally fertile in its extensive agricultural areas as the garden State of Iowa; supporting millions of Chinese, who have come from the overcrowded adjoining provinces. There are numerous good and some superbly beautiful furs, but prices now range high. The Manchurian or Corean tiger skin is probably the finest in the world. Such skins are scarce and cost a small fortune, however. Ten or twenty years ago a beautiful tiger skin might have been had for \$25 or \$50 gold, or even less. Now they cost five or six times that amount at Mukden, the fur centre of this part of the world. Red and silver fox skins are also costly. A fur resembling sealskin sells for about 50 per cent. of the cost of real seal.

Gold mining has been carried on in a small way for many years in Manchuria. Scientific prospecting and examination by experts, however, will develop what of real or extensive value the district possesses, not only in gold, but in other metals, including copper. In coal there are a number of good properties already sufficiently developed to establish their claim to permanent workable value.

Silks are freely imported into Manchuria. Rew silk, the product of the wild slik worm industry of thritty peasants, is exported.

Much for the Money

From the Gulfport News, Will Horn was hanged last Friday, Will Horn was hanged last Friday. A man coming to town saw the hanging, also five fights soon
after and only paid 35 cents for the whole thing.
He says Guifport is one of the greatest towns he
ever saw and any one can see so much at such a
small price, if he will only pick his time of coming.
On the day of a hanging is the best time to see
everything cheap, given absolutely free with no
questions asked or expected. It is about the only
day that everybody seems to be mad enough to
fight a fair fight without the least danger of getting
into serious trouble.

Exactly.

nto serious trouble.

Guest-You advertised that you overlooked Proprietor-Yep, I didn't notice it wasn't around when I built this house.

John Wesley Gaines's New Poem. From the Congressional Record.
Gaines of Tennesser-Mr. Speaker, I know hat what I shall read the Republicans will enjoy because it is entitled "When Democracy Will Die." An Old Hickory Democrat has put into verse the following conditions under which and the time when Democracy will die:

> And the fish worm swallows the whale; When the terrapin knits wooljen socks, And the hare is outrun by the snail: When serpents walk upright like men, And doodle bugs travel like frogs; when the grasshopper feeds on the hen, And feathers are found on bogs; When Thomas cats swim in the air,

"When the lion eats grass like an ox,

And elephants roost upon trees; When insects in summer are rare, And anuff never makes people an When the fish creep over dry-land, And mules on velocipedes ride; When foxes lay eggs in the sand,

And girls get to preaching on time When the billy goat butts from the rear, And treason no fonger is crime; When the humming bird brays like an ass. And limburger smells like cologne; When ploughabares are made out of glass, And hearts of Tennesseaus are atone; When sense grows in Republican heads, And wool on the hydraulic ram;

"GOD'S COMMUNISM."

What It is and How It Works Out for the

Good of All. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me just a word to comfort C. E. Techudi, whose little paper on socialism in to-day's Sun is so helpful. It does look like a species of lunacy to argue seriously with a Socialist I know; but did the brother ever reflec that no truth can be so simple as not to re quire constant iteration, reiteration, demon stration? "Thou shalt not kill" is new being debated seriously in our papers, and som murder protagonists are advocating a higher law-whatever that may mean-which shall be better, I suppose, than the one promutgated on Sinal.

As to socialism, Brother Tschudi stopped short on the verge of the best dispreof wisdom in quoting the manufacturer of mattresses in a Wisconsin town. The said that thirty years ago it required seven and one-half days pay of one of his factory hands to buy one of his mattresses. At present something like four and one-half

hours pay will buy a better one.

The process of such development is extremely simple. A manufacturer is making 100 of his units in a day. He, or an inventor. devises a machine that puts up the output o 200 units a day with the same number of workers. Did not the ability of the invento alone make the extra hundred? Certainly.

Now, let us go forward half a generation or less to the time when the inventor's patents expire. In the interval there have been re ductions of prices, due to the machine being in a sense a free gift to all the 'people buying its product. The patent expires and all of the inventor's ability has become the common property of mankind. It is God's communium which gives freely to all the race the ch gives freely to all the race the products of the abilities of the cultured and able few; it is the only sort of socialism or communism that is right.

Destroy property, property right or indi-vidual initiative or the reward for ability or capacity, the reward of the inventor or of the man whose service to the community con sists in his ability to lend the capital which creates industry, and we shall dry stream of human prosperity and weal at its

Is it not true, in the last analysis, that on civilization from the mighty ones of Greece Rome and Persia that preceded it is in the greater security it offers to the accumulated results of labor, namely, invested capital and savings? I think it is.

And apeaking of what I have called "God's communism," which in the end gives to all the results of the ability of the pioneering few, has it not a perfect parallel in the mora and religious world? Are we not all in eternal obligation to the One who said, "Righteousness exaiteth a nation," or "Thou shalt not steal"?

Allow me, in conclusion, to enroll myself in that brotherhood THE SUN has long known. of those who disagree with it, often radically vet read it every day. I never see a cop of THE SUN that does not contain something worthy of a place in the permanent body of ane's culture.

OLD FASHIONED, BROOKLYN, July 5.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Sentiment, as Well as Self-Interest, Should Draw Them Together.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. When you say in the well considered editorial. "America and Germany," in to-day's Sun. "In the sphere of world politics there are few objects of greater moment than the attainment of thorough confidence and hearty friendship between the United States and Germany," you express a sentiment which cannot fail to meet with worldwide response

cannot fall to meet with worldwide response in the hearts of wise and good men.

I have long hoped for just such an editorial from you, and I want to thank you for it in behalf of myself, as well as of the innumerable multitude who long for world peace and who will ever pray that your editorial per may continue to be inspired by the highest interests of humanity.

A perfect bond of amity and good will be tween these two great nations will prove the keystone to that world peace. The final cementing into place of that keystone will be a triumph of international diplomacy as great as any diplomatic triumph of recent

years.
It is indeed "much to be regretted that the Fifty-ninth Congress in its recent session failed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to readjust certain customs regulations which are thought to operate unfav-orably to German exporters." No doubt it many to treat us so generously in the privi leges granted us by her new tariff; but it was also diplomatic in a high degree, for Germany realizes fully, even if our law-makers do not, the great mutual benefit that just accrue to both nations from more intimate commercial relations. As for ourselves, the one great thing which we shall always surplus products, so that we can keep fully employed, at the highest rate of wages, the vast army of willing laborers ever flocking to our shores. It cannot be regarded otherwise than as suicidal for us to fall to recognize our clear moral and political obligations

in this matter. But, apart from all considerations of diplo macy and self-interest, the natural bond o sympathy existing between the United States and Germany is so strong that mere sentiment would naturally dictate the carrying out of all reasonable measures which would enhance our mutual understanding. As you well say, "We are not indebted to Germans for the indispensable and never to be forfor the indispensable and never to be forgotten aid which we received from France in our struggle for impenedence; but if we can forgive Great Britain, as we undoubtedly have forgiven her, for the two wars which she waged against us, we certainly can forgive Germany for her neutrality." This is putting it mildly enough to suit the most cordial admirers of Great Britain and France. Surely no one can for a moment desire any but the most amicable relations between curselves and those two nations. But the debt we owe to Germany in that she has so largely contributed to our high standard of civilization in almost every conceivable way is one that cannot be too fully recognized.

A composite of the American character comes much nearer that of the German than that of any other nation. We see it in our contemplative and introspective habit of mind; in the "Gemuth" which makes our home and social life so charming and sweet; in our business and industrial methods; in our wonderful scientific achievements; in our inventive and constructive genius; in our inventive and constructive genius; in our native poetry and folkiore, and in our wonderful educational institutions. In short, almost every department of American life reflects the highest German ideals, and we are to-day, as regards natural sentiment, really the closest possible friends of the Germans, and logically we should do all in our power to become commercially and politically in accord with them. In truth this is already so largely an accomplished fact that all that would be necessary to give the finishing touch to the triumphal arch of a world peace would be to perform just that one little act of international courtesy which the Fifty-ninth Congress in its first seasion left undone.

May we not still hope that this blunder will be remedied at the earliest possible time? gotten aid which we received from France left undone.

May we not still hope that this blunder will be remedied at the earliest possible time?

EMILE PICKHARDT.

ISLINGTON, Mass., July 4.

From the Jeweiers' Cercular-Weekly.
While the importations of precious stones and pearls have been increasing by leaps and bounds in the last two years, as indicated by the reports given out at the port of New York from time to time, there will be some surprise at the announcement that the total value of these importanouncement that the total value of these importa-tions in the past fiscal year, ended June 80, has been far ahead of all preceding records, approximating \$40,217,500. The June importations at this port exceed in value those of the corresponding month of last year by a margin of nearly \$400,000. The nearest approach to the splendid total of the fiscal year now closed was made by the figures for the calendar year ended December 31 lest the se-

faral year now closed was made by the injures for the calendar year ended December 31 lest, the ag-gregate for that period being \$37,143,337. It will be seen, therefore, that the fiscal year exceeds the

calendar year by over \$3,000,000.

Comparisons with preceding fiscal years will indicate the extent of the increase in the consumption of precious stones by the American dealers argest total since the records of the port have been largest total since the records of the port have been kept until the present year was made by the preceding twelve months, when the figures were \$33, 222,164. The year ended June 80, 1808, was considered marvellous in its day, the value of the imports being \$27,318,662. There was a decline in the year ended June 80, 1804, and then began the upward movement, which has since continued.

WARD SEES THE PRESIDENT.

New Zealand Premier Not Confident of Reciprocity as He Leaves Syster Bay. OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 8 .- Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who arrived in New York on Thursday on his way from London to Wellington, came to Oyster Bay on the noon train to-day to

meet President Roosevelt and take lunch-eon with him at Sagamore Hill. "I want to talk with the President on the subject of a possible reciprocity treaty be-tween the United States and New Zealand,* said he when he stepped from the train at

12:20 o'clock.

"I fear that a reciprocity treaty is not an easy thing to bring about," said he as he took the train for New York two hours later after taking luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt. "There are many obstacles in the way of such a treaty," he added.

The Premier would not talk about his conversation with the President, but he explained what he believed to be the possible benefits that would accrue to both parties in a reciprocity agreement between this

"New Zealand is a growing country," said he. "and it is capable of supporting from twenty million to forty million souls. the Panama Canal is dug your Atlantio seaboard will be almost as near to us as the Pacific coast. As it is, your country is nearer to ours than any great country except Australia. The United States has use for Austrais. The United States has use for our surplus wool, the finest in the world; and our gums for varnishes and sheliac. We want your tinned-salmon, your Pacific coast lumber and some of your manufactures, notably furniture. Our Government has it in its power to conclude with yours, acting entirely independently of the English Parliament, a treaty of reciprocity with ten per cant. concessions on procity with ten per cent. concessions on all tariffs. If that would not be agreeable we could arrange mutual ten per cent. discounts on certain commodities and bring profit to both countries by either

arrangement."
The Premier explained that at present New Zaaland's most profitable market is that for wool. He said that there were 23,000,000 head of sheep in the country last year. Because of the fact that the rainfall

n the world. "From \$80 in the world.

"From \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 worth of goods is bought by us from the United States each year," said Sir Joseph, "and we subsidize one of your American lines of steamers to carry these goods to us. The Spreckels line from San Francisco gets to the state of the sta \$100,000 per anum under a contract renewed every three years. I believe that fact must show that we want your trade."

HENRY HUDSON BRIDGE DELAY Municipal Art Commission Balks at Bridge Department's Plans.

The Municipal Art Commission has refused to approve the plans and designs which have been accepted by the Bridge Department for the Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The bridge is intended to be a monument of the sooth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River. The tercentenary celebration will take place in September, 1909. At a conference between the commission and Bridge Commissioner Stevenson on Thursday night there was, from all accounts, a rather lively time. Mr. Stevenson urged the board to pass upon the plans at once. He told them that if the bridge was to be completed in time for the celebration

completed in time for the celebration work would have to be begun at once. The commission, however, refused to pass favorably upon the design and found fault with the architectural features of the plans for the bridge.

Mr. Stevenson said yesterday that the commission did not seem to like the idea of a bridge resting upon straight standing supports and wanted an arched affair. Apart from this objection the commission insisted that it should be allowed time to study the plans presented by the Bridge Department, and finally decided, unneeding the protests of Mr. Stevenson, to postpone final consideration of the plans until a special meeting to be held in the first week of August.

August.
Commissioner Stevenson is ready to begin work on the bridge at once. The Board of Estimate has appropriated the money for the carrying out of the plans of the Bridge at. but u Department, but under the Charter to public structure costing more than \$250,000 can be built by the city until the Art Commission has approved of its artistic features. Mr. Stevenson said yesterday that if the bridge is to be built to satisfy the ideas of the Art Commission the cost will be at least double the \$5,500,000 appropriation which has been made by the city.

ARNOLD DALY ACQUITTED.

Court Holds It Wasn't a Crime to Produce Mrs. Warren's Profession. Arnold Daly, the actor, and Samuel Gum-

pertz, stage manager of the Garrick Theatre, were acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of the charge of violating section 385 of the Penal Code in having produced George Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The two men were arrested on October 33 ast and were brought to trial on April 19.

The opinion, in which Justice Wyatt concurs, is written by Justice Olmsted. Justice McAvoy dissented, but wrote no opinion. The opinion says that the police officer who made the arrest and who was the sole witness for the State testified to no indecent or suggestive act on the part of any performer and that there was nothing in the words themselves or any particular phrase in the prompt book which is indecent. The theme and motive of the play were the only things to be examined under the complaint.

under the complaint.

The opinion then goes into a review of the play and adds: The dramatist has in this play used old and hacknered materials, the common tools of scores of other playwrights, but he has used them more boldly—so boldly in fact, that their tendency is to surprise and shock his audience. It must be said for him that he had a this play made vice less attractive than any other dramatist whose plays have never received the cen-

sorious attention of the police.

If virtue does not receive its usual reward in this play, vice at least is presented in an odious light and its votaries are punished. The attack on social conditions is one which might result in effecting some needed re-forms therein. The Court cannot refrain from suggesting, however, that the reforming influence of the play in this regard is minimized by the method of attack.

JUDGE HOUGH SWORN IN. Newest Member of the Federal Bench Es-

tertained at Luncheon Charles M. Hough, the new United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, was sworn in yesterday morning and will to-day begin work.

After Clerk Alexander had read the commission Judge Holt administered the oath and welcomed the new Judge to the bench-He was followed by Judge Thomas, whom Judge Hough will succeed in the hearing of criminal cases.

Then United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson welcomed the new Judge and promised him assistance in every way. and promised him assistance in every way.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Hough was
the guest of honor at a luncheon at the
Lawyers' Club. Robert C. Morris, the
former president of the Republican county
committee, whose nomination for the place
to which Judge Hough was finally appointed
was urged upon the President by Senator
Platt, was one of the committee n charge
of the arrangements. Lindsay Russell presided and Judge Hot made a speech congratulating Judge Hough. After the new
Judge had made a brief response, Peter B.
Olney and Abram I. Elkus also spoke.